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His initial scientific work was interrupted by the war, during which he was hospitalized for 8 months for frozen feet resulting from exposure in 1943 on the northwest front. While recovering, he worked on his thesis for the Candidate's degree.

In 1944, he published other works on radio and electrical engineering, automatics, and telemechanics. Much of his work, as well as his doctor's thesis and a textbook published in 1949, dealt with the theory of intermittent regulation.

Systems of continuous and intermittent regulation are of especial importance in pulse radio techniques and radar. They are used in almost all branches of industry. Perhaps the most striking instance is in the production and distribution of electric power.

Many of our hydroelectric stations, including hydraulic turbines and electric generators, are operated by remote control. The control system of the new Moscow Television Center, completed last year, takes charge of the whole equipment, including thousands of tubes.

Although we have long had methods for computing continuous automatic regulation systems, there were none for intermittent control. Now, however, Professor Tsypkin has developed a new method with simple equations for calculating intermittent regulation systems.

This young scientist was educated in the radio engineering school founded by the great A. S. Popov, whose traditions he is continuing and developing.

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